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method of construction. The face as reconstructed on a skull would naturally be coarser than the mask taken from a face, unless of course the constructor were a master more skilled in the moulding of human features than was the man of the Bronze Age of Minusinsk.

It is noteworthy that the craniometric measurements of skulls found in these kurgans do not give us evidence to support the theory of two distinct physical races. The results of these measurements are summed up by Goroshchenko as follows:[1] that the type of these skulls shows great uniformity with that of other Bronze Age skulls, that they resemble the skulls of the older kurgans of the Moscow Government, and that they do not correspond with any measurements of skulls on living people of the modern population of this region, whether Mongol or Turk. The most striking feature of these skulls is their long-headedness. Out of 96 skulls of the kurgans of the Minusinsk region, 42 were dolichocephalic and 21 sub-dolichocephalic.[2]

This brings us to this most unsettled problem: the definition of the physique of the Turks of Central Asia.

[1] Goroshchenko, *op. cit.*, pp. 7–8.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 30. The measurements of the male skulls of the two groups of kurgans where the masks were found give the following result (Table II):

Cephalic Index.

Tagara Kurgans	74.6	(16 measurements)
Chaa-tas	73.2	(13 „)

Horizontal Circumference.

Tagara Kurgans	522	(18 measurements)
Chaa-tas	527	(14 „)

Altitudinal (Height) Index.

Tagara Kurgans	76	(6 measurements)
Chaa-tas	72.5	(10 „)

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Among the earliest investigators of the anthropology of Central Asia is the well-known Hungarian scholar Ujfalvy.[1] Then there should be mentioned Grenard,[2] Troll,[3] Shishoff,[4] and Goroshchenko.[5] The Russian anthropologist Ivanowski,[6] who is responsible for a compilation containing a greater number of anthropometric data than that of any other living anthropologist, distinguishes what he calls the Central Asiatic anthropological type. He defines its characteristics as follows: dark-coloured hair and eyes, light hair and eyes being exceptional; stature of the majority medium, with a tendency towards high stature among the Kaizak of the Middle Orda, the town Taranchi, and some Sarts; the head is brachycephalic (broad-headed) or hyperbrachycephalic; the nose among the majority is leptorrhine (narrow), broad noses being met with chiefly among the Kaizak of the Middle Orda; the trunk is long and the chest dimensions are medium, with a tendency to very small. Taking this as the standard, we see that the Kara-Kirghis differ from it by being

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[1] C. E. Ujfalvy, *Essai d'une Carte ethnographique de l'Asie centrale; Les Aryens au nord et au sud de l'Hindou Kouch*, 1896; *Expédition scientifique en Russie, Sibérie et dans le Turkestan*, 1878.

[2] F. Grenard, 'Le Turkestan et le Tibet', in *Mission scientifique dans la Haute Asie*, 1890–5; J. L. Dutrueil de Rhins, pt. II.

[3] Troll, 'Individual-Aufnahmen central-asiatischer Eingeborner', *Z. f. E.*, 1890, pt. iii.

[4] A. Shishoff, *The Sarts*, vol. III, Anthropology, 1905.

[5] K. I. Goroshchenko and A. A. Ivanowski, 'The Natives of the Yenisei', *Russ. Anthr. J.*, 1907, Nos. i, ii; K. I. Goroshchenko, 'Materials for the anthropology of Siberia', *Bull. Krasn. S. E. Sib. Sect. I. R. G. S.*, vol. I, No. ii, 1905.

[6] A. A. Ivanowski, *Anthropological Composition of the Population of Russia*, 1904, pp. 207–8; and *Population of the World*, 1911, pp. 391–2.

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141 less dark in colouring, taller, with a longer face; the Yakut approach nearer in type to the Mongol-Buriat; while the 'Tatars' of Southern Yenisei stand nearer to the Samoyed.[1] This similarity must naturally be attributed to later admixture.

There are no anthropometric data regarding the various Altaian Turks (namely, the Chern 'Tatars', Kumandints, Teleut, Teles, Altaian Oirot, same as Altai Kalmuck, and the Chu Telengit). We have, however, 142 most valuable observations about their physical type by the late Siberian scholar Yadrintseff. In an essay

[1] Some of the chief measurements of the Turks of Central Asia, based on the work of Ivanowski (*Population of the World*) and Joyce (*op. cit.*):

	Tribe.	Stature (medium).	Ceph. Ind.	Height Index.	Full-face Index.	Nasal Index.	Authority.
Ivanowski	Taranchi	(374) 1646	(368) 86·4	(107) 74·5	Ivanowski's index is from margin of hair to mental.		Ujf.
	Sarts	(238) 1677	(223) 83·6			(104) 61·5	Blag. Shi. Troll
	Kaizak and Kipchak	(418) 1644	(405) 87·0			(172) 68·9	Tr. Ujf.
	Usbegs	(292) 1675	(282) 86·1			(13) 69·0	Tr. Ujf.
	Kara-Kirghis	(83) 1676	(78) 85·9			(47) 75·9	Tr. Ujf.
	Soyot	(72) 1597		(72) 71·4		(72) 70·2	Goros. Ivan.
	Sagai	(60) 1620	(60) 80·8			(60) 73·0	Goros. Ivan.
	Kachints	(42) 1619	(34) 82·4			(34) 78·0	Goros. Ivan.
	Beltir	(78) 1607	(74) 79·5			(73) 78·0	Goros. Ivan.
Joyce	Khotanese	(19) 1645	(22) 84·4		(23) 87·4	(23) 71·7	Stein
	Keriyans	(15) 1589	(16) 86·9		(16) 82·4	(16) 81·1	Stein

For the measurements of the Yakut see 'Report of the Expedition to the Yenisei', by M. A. Czaplicka and H. U. Hall (to be published shortly).